VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01190247

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhilash

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24 Aug, 2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi Karol Bagh
Bhai Joga Singh School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

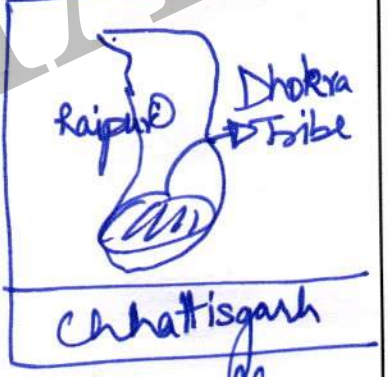
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal art is like an archive of Insights to learn about the Tribal ways of life.

- Tribal Art provide insights into :-

(I) Cultural Perspectives :-

① Dhokra Metal craft by Dhokra Dhamal Tribe is unique.



② It shows continued practice of Lost Wax Technique since Indus Valley Civilisⁿ times.

③ This is similar to Dancing girl of Mohan jodaro.

④ Tribal paintings on rock cut caves tells about their social setting eg Bhimbetka caves

⑤ Tribal Numismatics tells about

the metallurgy of tribes. Eg coins

(II) Values of Indian Tribes

① Egalitarian society of tribes is depicted in the tribal sculptures, pottery. Eg Meghalaya Baskets by Garo Tribe.

② Practices of Matriarchy shown on various paintings. Eg Kerala Tribes.

③ Trula Tribes as Rat catchers is shown in Tribal plays.

④ Tribal art of jewellary making shows their nature love.

⑤ Value of environmentalism also seen in Tribal art.

∴ Tribal arts have provided valuable insights to Anthropologists like Margaret Mead.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Both M. Gandhi and J.L. Nehru fought in the freedom struggle for same goal. However their methods, ideology, etc. had differences.

Differences in Gandhi & Nehru

① Means to attain goal
- Gandhi: believed in purity of means & ends
- Nehru: focused only on ends.

② Strategy to deal with British
- (G): believed in Struggle-Truce-Struggle strategy (STS)
- (N): believed in Struggle-Victory-Struggle (SVS) strategy.

③ Idea for India's independence
- (G): initially wanted Swaraj, later independence
- (N): aim was Purna Swaraj

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(4) Ideology
- (G): considered a Conservative.
- (N): considered a socialist.

(5) Method of Governance
- (G): ~~sati~~ disliked Parliamentary system & wanted 'Gram Swaraj'.
- (N): wanted a socialist state with Parliamentary system.

(6) Education
- (G): believed in vocational education (Nai Taleem)
- (N): focused on modern western educat^n

(7) Women
- (G): wanted high participation of women in freedom struggle
- (N): same

(8) Industries
- (G): against rapid industrialis^n
- (N): wanted Planned Rapid State led Industrialis^n (like Soviet.)

∴ Despite the differences, both had the same goal of eleminating the British rule from India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decolonisation movement began post World War-2 across the world due to various factors.

Key factors

1. Pressure from USA, USSR
2. Capitalism need for market
3. UN role
4. India's freedom struggle.
5. Domestic movements.

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(6) Rising against Exploitation

(7) Inspirn from French Revn

∴ Decolonisation created Inclusive world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently Pallikarnai wetland in Chennai reported largescale pollution and reduction in size due to uncontrolled urbanisation of Chennai city. [IMD report]

Reason for human encroachment on water bodies :-

1. Uncontrolled Urban Sprawl and concretisation.
2. Deforestation due to diversion for non-agricultural use. eg Jewar Airport, Noida.
3. Infra. development eg Char Dham Project
4. HEP Projects eg Sardar Sarovar dam
5. Govt. Policy supporting urban sprawl. eg Delhi Master Plan 2041
6. Floodplain Encroachment eg Akshardham Temple

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact on water bodies:-

1. Reduction in size of water bodies. eg Pallikaranai
2. Increased incidence of pollution in Rivers eg CWC report >40% Rivers polluted.
3. Groundwater depletion eg >1m/yr drop in Haryana-Punjab.
4. Biodiversity loss eg Sarus crane population decline
5. Drinking water crisis in urban areas
6. ↑ed Urban areas Temperature eg Urban heat island effect.

Way forward
- Wetland Rejuvenation
- Planned urba

∴ Amrit Sarovar Scheme and PM-Krishi Sinchai Yojna have been launched to conserve water bodies in urban areas (SDG 11)

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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Physical geographical features like slope, geology, topography, etc. impact development of Transportation systems.

Physical features influencing development of Transportation

① Slope : flat terrains favour development of transportation projects.
eg Delhi - Agra Expressway

② Geology : consolidated sediments and hard rocks favour construction of stable transportation.
eg Joshimath land subsidence due to unconsolidated sediment.

③ Soils eg Laterite soils are useful in construction as building material.

④ Climate eg Extreme rainfall leads to washing away of projects.

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(5) Water availability also influences.

(6) Disaster vulnerability.

eg W. Ghats are prone to landslides. recent Wayanad landslides (2024)

- Physical features influencing operation of Transportation

(7) Suitable terrains favours in migration of skilled labour.

(8) Remote areas have poor connectivity and thus poor operation.

(9) Govt. support is lesser in far flung areas for operation. eg North-east India.

- Way forward
  - Focus on Disaster resilient infra.
  - Use of Tech like GPS, GIS for holistic planning
  - Capacity building of officials.

∴ PM-Gati Shakti Program aims to integrate such physical features in planning process for holistic Transportation development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ocean Trenches are major oceanic relief that form at convergent plate boundaries (Plate Tectonics Theory)

- How are they formed?

① These are formed at convergent plates boundaries due to collision of 2 plates

② Plate Tectonics Theory explain its formation by using sea floor spreading theory and Convection current Theory (A. Holmes)

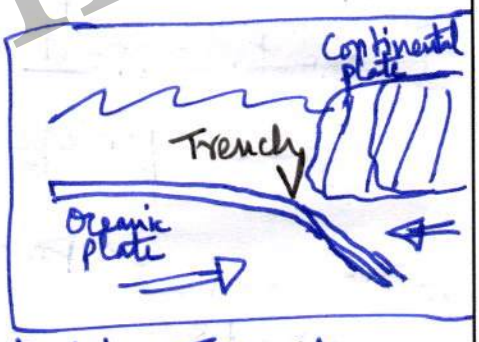

fig: Trench

③ ocean plates diverge at Mid oceanic ridges due to rising limb of convection current.

④ These diverging plates collide with

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other plates and lead to subduction of oceanic plate (due to ↑ density).

(5) such subducting plate create Trenches @ margins.

(6) Examples of Trenches

- Sunda Trench
- Mariana Trench
- South Sandwich Trench
- Cayman Tr.

features

- (1) Highly deep eg Mariana Trench is 12 Kms deep
- (2) Areas of Aphotic zone
- (3) unique Bioluminescent biodiversity found
- (4) found near continent margins
- (5) Average depth of 6 Kms

∴ Oceanic Trenches are unique oceanic relief formed due to plate Tectonics

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent events of Cloudburst in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh (2024) and flash floods in Delhi, Pune (2024) highlight the issue of extreme rainfall events in India.

Reasons for Increasing Extreme Rainfall events in India

① Global warming → IPCC 6th A.R. → with ↑ing Temperature, such events will increase.

② Urban Heat Island effect due to unplanned concretisation has led to extreme rainfall.

③ Deforestation has further ↑ed such events.

④ Wetland destruction as wetlands act as sponges for extreme rainfall events.
Eg Pallikaranai wetland, Chennai

⑤ Monsoon Teleconnections like

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El Nino impact.

(6) +ve Indian ocean Dipole eg 2021 events

(7) Madden Jullian Oscillation increase rainfall

V. Impact of Intense Rainfall

(1) lead to urban floods
eg Pune floods (2024)

(2) lead to Loss of lives eg Rau's IAS basement death (2024)

(3) Infra. loss eg Bihar bridge collapse.

(4) Increase poverty rates further
eg NITI Aayog MPI → 11%

(5) lead to job loss for people.

(6) Displacement of marginalised section.

VI. Way forward
(1) Urban Forests
(2) Wetland Restoration
(3) Mitigate Climate Change.
(4) NDMA guidelines implementation

∴ IMD's Dynamic Monsoon model and Doppler Weather radars can help forecast such intense rainfall events.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

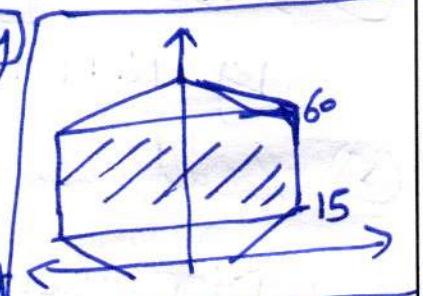
India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Acc. to UNFPA, India's demographic dividend (Median age = 28 yrs) and Low female LFPR (37%) show both strength and weakness of Indian economy

- India: Largest Working Age Population by 2030

① Acc. to Economic Survey India's median age is 28 years.



India's Population Pyramid

② India will have largest population of workforce by 2030.

③ This is due to demographic Transition to Stage 3 (Demographic Transition Theory)

④ This will increase investment rates, savings rates & in the economy.

Low Women Participation

(1) Acc. to NSO, female LFPR in India in 2023 is 37%.

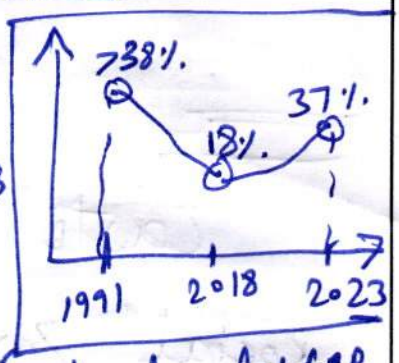


fig: female LFPR

(2) Reasons
- (2) ↑ Crimes against women
- (3) Patriarchy, etc.

India can NOT afford Low Female LFPR

(1) As higher female LFPR needed to reap the demographic dividend.

(2) To ensure inclusive Growth.

(3) To become Viksit Bharat by 2047

(4) India has lower LFPR for females than global avg.
- China > 60%
- USA > 70%

(5) Women empowerment will happen.

∴ "India as a bird can't fly with one wing." This quote by S. Vivekananda highlights importance of female LFPR for India's demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Caste is a system of social stratification, that is derived from varna system.

features
- Caste based occupation
- determined by Birth
- Commensality Rules
- Endogamy

Reasons for Progressive Secularisation of Caste in India

1. Modern education imparting ideals justice, liberty, equality.
2. Rapid Urbanisation of India has led to anonymity.
3. Industrialisation led job creation has broken caste and occupation linkage.
4. Modern Indian Constitutional

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safeguards has led to upper social mobility eg A.14, A.19.

(5) Reservation policy has increased status of marginalised section.

(6) Increasing Inter caste Marriages (6%, 2011 census)

(7) ↑ Caste Neutral Surnames eg Singh, Sundaram.

☐ However challenges for Secularisation for caste, due to:

(1) Caste based mobilisation eg Dalit Panther movement.

(2) Political mobilisation of caste eg BSP

(3) Mob lynching of dalits

(4) ↑ing Hate crimes in society

(5) 90% of Manual scavengers are still from Dalits section (Safai Karamchari Abhiyaan)

∴ B.R. Ambedkar in his book 'Annihilation of Caste' stresses on importance of caste secularisation in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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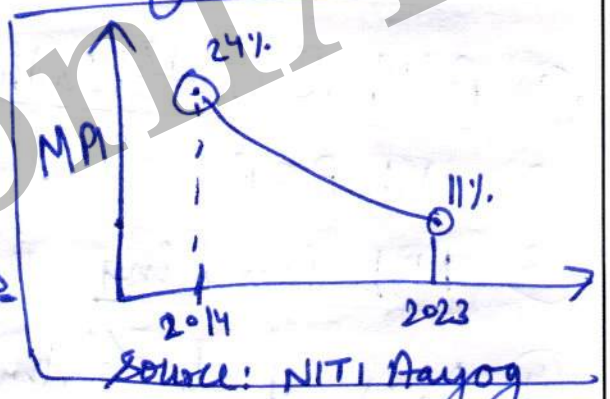
Acc. to Oxfam Report, Top 1% own 40% wealth whereas NITI Aayog MPI highlight reduction in poverty. This highlights the current paradox of inequality and poverty in India.

- Fall in Overall Poverty:-

① NITI Aayog's MPI highlight that MPI in 2023 is 11%.



Source: NITI Aayog

② W.B highlight that India uplifted 24 Cr. people out of poverty b/w 2006-16.

- Reasons for Increasing Inequality

① Failure of welfare schemes to reach the Antyodya of society.

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② Leakages & diversion in welfare scheme
↳ CAG reported 36% leakage in Urea subsidy

③ Bureaucratic red tapism and corruption

④ K-shaped recovery post covid has further ↑ed inequalities.

⑤ Lack of Inclusive development.

⑥ Historical reasons like Zamindari system.

⑦ Political apathy

⑧ Poor Awareness among beneficiaries

Way forward

① Use of Technology like DBT for welfare schemes.

② Focus on Inclusive development

③ ↑ Transparency & Accountability measures in govt. schemes.

∴ Amartya Sen states eradication of inequality is key to sustainable economic growth of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buddhism emerged in ancient India (300-400 BC) as a reaction against orthodox Brahminical supremacy.

- Competitive & hostile Dynamic b/w Buddhism and Brahminism

↳ (I) Over funding :-

(1) Both religions competed for state patronage.

(2) Many religious summits were also convened by leaders to influence Kings.

(3) Both advocated salvation to King through different means.

(4) Both engaged in Trade for funding.

eg Karle Cave, Pune on important Trade route

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(5) Both devised unique strategies to influence nobles and masses.

↳ (II) over followers :-

(6) Both travelled across India for Proselytization work.

(7) Buddhism influenced 'Ashoka's Policy of Dhamma'.

(8) Ashoka erected 84000 Pillars across India to preach Buddhism.

(9) Both established Temples and Stupas for worshipping.

eg Sanchi Stupa.

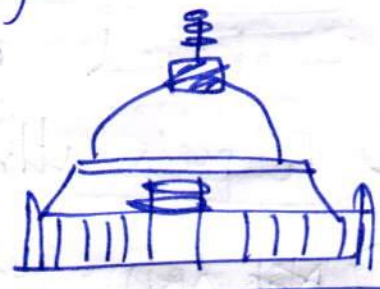

fig: Sanchi Stupa, MP

(10) Buddhism allowed easy access to women, marginalised section.

↳ (III) over Ideology

(11) Buddhism preached 'love and devotion to god' as means of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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salvation against Brahminical rituals

(12) Buddhism allowed women clergy.

(13) Buddhism was against Brahminical Supremacy.

- **Reasons for decline of Buddhism**

(1) Loss of State Patronage, esplly. in the post Mauryan Period by P. Sunga.

(2) Revival of Brahminism by incorporating best practices of Buddhism.

(3) Buddhism's venture outside India weakened hold over India.

(4) People's attraction to rituals.

(5) ~~Not~~ Loss of funding from Nobility for Buddhism.

∴ Therefore this competition b/w Buddhism and Brahminism finally led to decline of Buddhism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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European Travellers in Medieval period visited many kingdoms like Vijaynagara, and provided an account of their ways of life.

- European Travellers: Role in understanding

→ (I) Empires

1. Domingo Paes visited Vijaynagara empire and wrote extensively about architecture like Mahanavami Dibba.

2. Fernao Nuniz visited Vijaynagara empire → gave an account of Virupaksha Temple and Granitti Nandi.

3. Nicolo de Conti visited Vijaynagara

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and mentioned about Krishna Devaraya's literature works — Amukta Malyada, Jambavati, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Ibn Batuta visited Md. Bin Tughlaq in Delhi Sultanate and mentioned about his whimsical policies.

5. Al Masudi also wrote.

6. Al-Beruni's 'Kitab ul Hind' tell about Indian empires.

7. Sir Thomas Roe and William Hawkins mentioned about Jahangir work in Mughal empire.

→ (II) about People

8. Fernao. Nuniz mentions that women in Vijaynagara held various positions & jobs like astrology, wrestling.

9. Nicolo de Conti mentions about the beauty of Indian people.

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10. Ibn Batuta talked about economy of delhi sultanate period.

11. Sir Thomas Roe highlights strong Central polity of Mughal empire.

12. They also mention about Arts of people like sculpture, coins.

13. They wrote a bright account about wealth of India.

Negative Accounts

14. J. B. Tavernier wrote about high poverty in Mughal empire.

∴ Historians have used such European Traveller's account to reconstruct medieval Indian history with much more accuracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Battle of Plassey, 1757 was fought between the East India company (EIC) under R. Clive against the Nawab of Bengal.

Britishers EIC under R. clive (Vs) Bengal Nawab Shuja ud Daulah
✓ won ✗ lost

Changed the course of Indian history

① marked the emergence of East India company (EIC) as a political force in India.

② Placed at the disposal of EIC vast revenue resources of Bengal.

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(3) highlighted the weak military strength of Indian forces.

(4) marked the Start of British Rule in India.

(5) exposed the fragmented polity of India, as EIC bribed Mir Jafar (Bengal Commander) to betray the nawab.

(6) also started the British policy of Interference in domestic politics

(7) Resources of Bengal were used to finance annexation wars against Marathas, Sikhs, Mysore.

(8) Later B.o. Buxar (1764) was won due to strategic location of Bengal.

(9) B.o. Plassey showcased Superior arms of Britishers.

(10) B.o. Plassey eventually led to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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other wars like B. o. Buxar (1764), B. o Bidar, etc.

(11) B.O. Plassey helped Britishers eliminate other Europeans from India

eg Carnatic Wars → British vs French

(II) Changed the course of World

(12) Britishers emerged as Champions in Indian subcontinent.

(13) Expansion of British empire happened.

(14) Fuelled British Imperialism in Africa, S-E Asia, etc.

(15) led to Ind'l Revolution in Britain (D. Naoroji Drain of Wealth th.)

∴ Battle of Plassey, 1757 stands as a watershed moment in Indian History.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition of India in 1947 led to Migration of >15 Mn people across Bengal and Punjab. This created many issues and challenges.

Refugee Rehabilitation more difficult in Bengal than Punjab

① As Bengal was the nerve centre of Indian nationalism, there was strong resistance.

② Many people rioted against govt. decision.

③ There were also more communal riots in Bengal due to larger population in Bengal.

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(4) Deltaic plains posed challenges as difficult to cross such difficult Topography.

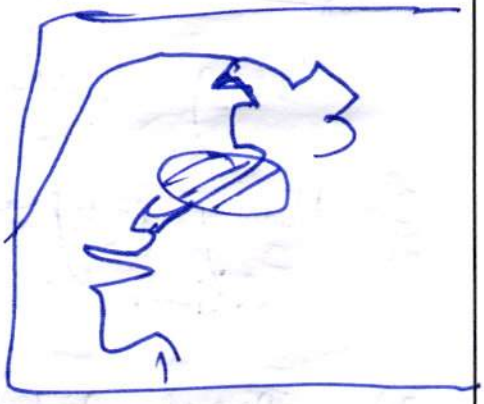
(5) Bengal had higher population.

(6) Bengal was British capital till 1911, thus more issues arose.

(7) Bengal ~~had~~ had land squeeze and inequality problem.

(8) However, challenges also arose in Punjab sector

(1) Many Historical sites were given to Pakistan.



(2) Religious sites of Sikhism were given to Pakistan.

(3) >2Mn Refugee deaths in Punjab

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(4) Issue of inadequate shelter for refugees.

(5) Refugees also resorted to communal Riots here.

(6) Punjab had very low Police personnel presence.

(7) Even leaders like Gandhi were in Bengal so compounded problem in Bengal.

∴ India-Pakistan Partition caused many issues and led to deaths of >3Mn people. Thus creating a man made disaster.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently COP-28, UAE focused on phasedown of coal and Green Transition to renewable energy.

Costs associated with Transition from coal to Green Energy

(I) Economic costs :-

1. High upfront investments needed for green transition.
2. Higher per unit energy production costs of green solar energy.
3. Poor Grid integration of green energy technology. eg Wind energy
4. Intermittent nature of energy supply from renewable energy.
5. Lack of energy storage solutions.

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(6) Poor Climate finance support from Developed countries.
eg failed Green Climate fund (100 Bn $/yr)

(7) High AT&C losses in current Energy Infra. of India. → 15%, FY23

↳ (II) Social costs

(8) Land Acquisition hurdles due to social protests. eg Nuclear energy

(9) Land Displacement of Marginalised section eg Census 2011 → ≥50% displaced are Tribals.

(10) Biodiversity loss to local flora and fauna. eg Great Indian Bustard death due to Transmiss^n wires

(11) Encroachment over sacred groves eg Oran land, Rajasthan

(12) Submergence of villages due to HEP project.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Potential of India for Green Transition

Acc. to MoNRE, the potential for each is as follows:

Potential

1. Solar energy : 750 GW
2. wind : 700 GW @ 120 mts height
3. Ocean Wave energy : 40 GW
4. GeoThermal : 10 GW

Govt. Steps for Green Transition

Steps

1. PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojna
2. Int'l Solar Alliance
3. NDC goals under Paris deal
4. Diversifying energy mix
5. PLI scheme for solar
6. Int'l collab^n

∴ Green Transition will fuel India's Viksit Bharat by 2047 vision & help attain SDG 7: Clean energy by 2030

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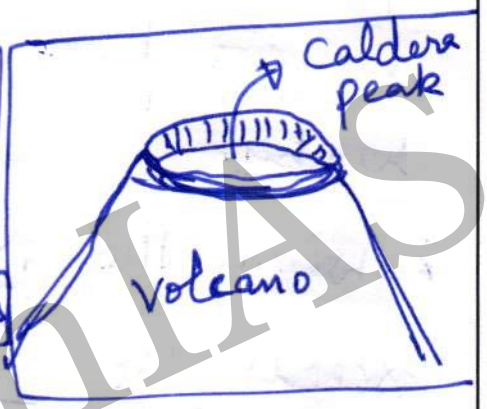
16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanic calderas are volcanic landform that form due to explosive ~~Act~~ Andesitic volcanism.



Process of formation of volcanic calderas

① Acc. to Plate Tectonics Theory, calderas are a type of volcanic landform associated with andesitic volcanic explosion.

② They are found at continental margins.

③ Due to cooling of lava at volcanic peak, a type of lid is created.

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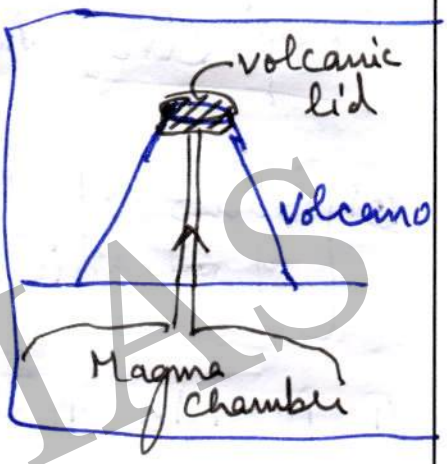
(4) This volcanic lid, due to lava congealing, prevents further volcanic eruption.

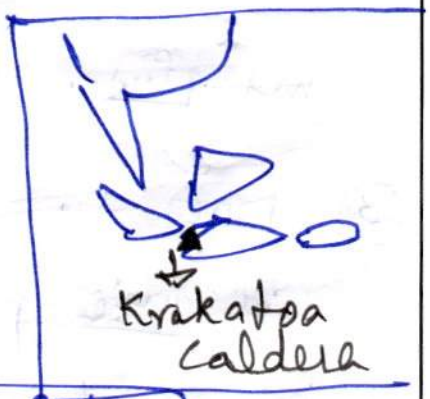
(5) over time, there is build up of pressure due to rising magma from magma chamber.



(6) When the pressure exceeds the critical threshold value, there is violent explosion of volcano. ~~leading~~

(7) This leads to blowing away of volcanotop, leading to formation of caldera.

(8) Eg Krakatoa volcanic caldera, Indonesia



(9) such caldera also have caldera lakes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Scenic Beauty of Region due to volcanic caldera

① Such volcanic calderas have caldera lakes.

② They attract tourists from all over the world.

③ Scenic beauty is amplified by lush vegetation due to fertile soil, due to volcanic ash.

④ Areas of huge biodiversity.

⑤ Some active calderas have become zones of ~~Active~~ Adventure Tourism.

⑥ Tribals near volcanos also lead to tourism.

⑦ Booming Hotel Industry near caldera amplify scenic beauty.

∴ Volcanic Calderas are unique landforms formed due to plate Tectonics and amplify scenic beauty.

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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Acc. to IMD, heatwaves are declared when plains Temperature exceed 40°C and hills Temp. exceed 30°C.

Reasons behind increased frequency & Intensity of Heatwaves

① Global warming → IPCC 6th A.R. reported 1.2°C warming (2024) since pre-Industrial times. (1850s)

② Unplanned urbanisation lead to Urban heat Island effect causing Temp. spike in urban areas.

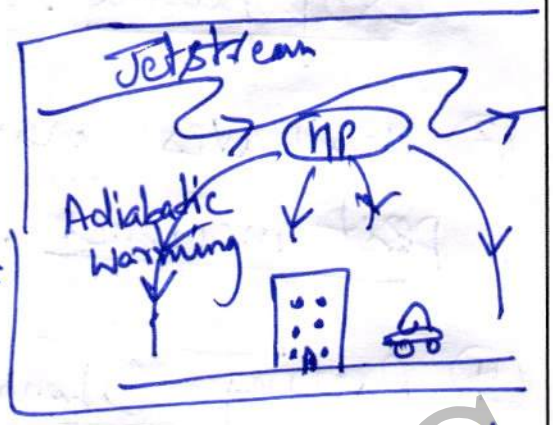
③ Massive Deforestation (FAO)
Eg > 10 Mn Ha deforestation/year in amazon rainforest

④ El Nino year Eg 2023-24

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Indian Ocean Dipole, Madden Julian oscillation impact weather patterns.

(6) Jetstreams omega blocking leading to adiabatic warming of air.



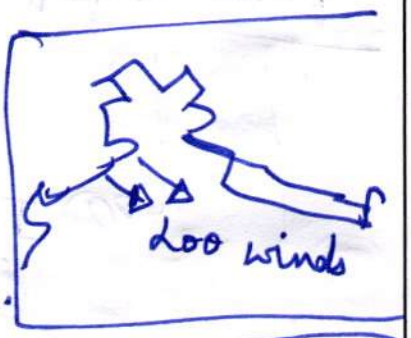
(7) Anticyclonic conditions further lead to subsiding hot air.

(8) Erratic monsoon patterns.

(9) Wetland Destruction, as wetlands with water (High specific heat) absorb excess heat.

(10) Presence of Local hot winds

Eg Loo in North India.



- **Impact on Global food security**

Acc. to FAO, heatwaves in 2023-24 have led to following impacts :-

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Falling crop productivity levels.

② Heatwaves can also cause crop failure.

③ Heatwaves have also increased pest incidence. Eg Tomato Mosaic virus, India (2023)

④ Falling labour productivity at farms.

⑤ Diversion of Govt. resources from development to disaster management.

⑥ Failure of farm machines

⑦ Livestock mortality

Way forward
- ① Ensure Climate Resilient Agriculture
- ② Implement IMD Heatwave Early warning system.
- ③ Int'l Collaboration.

∴ Heatwaves pose a serious threat to global food security (SDG2). Thus Climate Smart Agri. is need of the hour.

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18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grassland Biomes are large terrestrial units with unique assemblage of plants & animals that develop in response to a distinct climate.

↳ concept given by F.E. Clements

Characteristics of Biomes :-

① There are 2 types of Grassland (G/L) Biomes

- Tropical G/L
- Temperate G/L

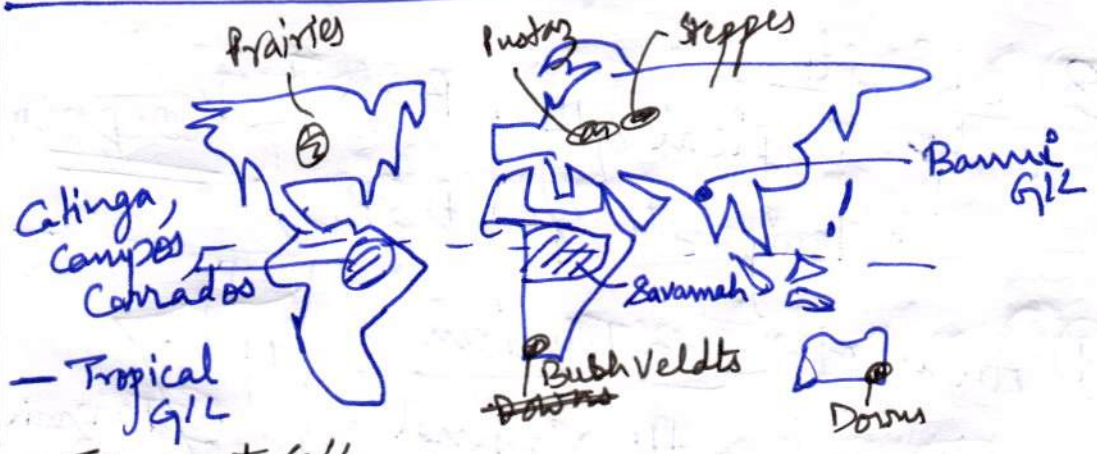

fig: Grassland Biomes of world

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② Grassland biomes have parkland landscape with lots of grasses and scattered Trees.

③ Unique soils found here
- Tropical grasslands: Desert soil, seirozems.
- Temperate G/L: Chernozem soil

④ Unique flora here with grasses like Elephant grass, Congress grass.

⑤ Some herbaceous shrubs also found

⑥ Trees with Xerophytic adaptations found. Eg Acacias.

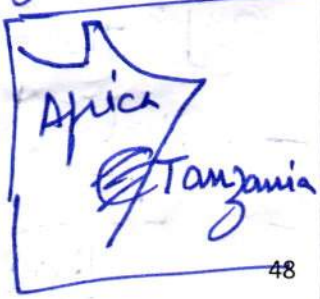
⑦ Unique animals found here like Lions, Cheetahs, Deer, hyenas, etc

⑧ Climate
- Tropical G/L : BSh
- Temperate G/L : BSK

} Koeppen

⑨ Areas of Eco Tourism

Eg Serengetti National Park, Tanzania



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10 Threats Posed to Banni G/L s

① These are found in Kutch district, Gujarat.

② Various threats faced are

↳ Physical threats :-

③ Desertification

④ Global warming

⑤ Sea level rise in Arabian sea

⑥ Tropical cyclones
eg Bipar Joy

⑦ Forest fires

↳ Anthropogenic

⑧ Human Poaching of wildlife.
eg Indian Wild Ass.

⑨ Overgrazing

⑩ Agricultural encroachment is here

⑪ Humans caused fires

⑫ Unsustainable Tourism

∴ Grassland Biome like Bunni G/L ~~play~~ provide important ecosystem services to humans.

19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Secularism is the principle that defines relation between the state and religion.

Models of Secularism

Western Model
- Strict separation

Indian Model
- Principled distance

India's approach to secularism challenges :

(I) Inter-Religious ~~denomination~~ Domination

① State maintains a principled distance from religion.

② only intervenes when gross violation of constitutional values.

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(3) or to make reforms in societal values.

(4) Prevents Domination of one Religion over another.

(5) Art. 25-28 provides equal freedom of Religion to all communities.

(6) A. 27 prevents State to discriminate b/w communities.

↳ (II) Intra-Religious domination

(7) Safeguards various sects within the religion.

(8) Supreme Court used Doctrine of Essentiality to allow women's entry to Sabarimala Temple.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(9) used to allow entry of women in Mosques.

(10) Prohibit Triple Talaq in muslims.

(11) Prevent Domination of Kangaroo courts like Khap Panchayats.

∴ Indian secularism has balanced freedom to religion (25-28) with constitutional values.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Acc. to MoHousing, India will have 50% urbanisation rate by 2050. Thus highlighting need to reform cities.

Indian cities as landscape of

(I) Stark Inequality

(1) creation of slums

Eg Dharavi

(2) Ghettoisation of marginalised communities

(3) Inadequate Transport infra.

(4) Road congestion.

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(5) High Air Pollution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ (4) Social exclusion

(6) Housing crisis

(7) Lack of adequate water infra.

(8) Lack of healthcare facilities

(9) Lack of Schooling infra.

(10) Increasing Crimes against women (eg Delhi Gangrape)

→ Steps needed

(1) New Urbanism model (Denmark)

(2) Accessible Infra

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Clean air

& (4) Quality educ^n for all

(5) Healthcare for all

Govt' steps
- NCAP
- SBM - urban
- Smart city miss^n
- AMRUT miss^n

(∵) SDGU = Sustainable Urbanis^n

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01190247

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhilash

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
24 Aug, 2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Delhi Karol Bagh Bhai Joga singh School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently Mr. Rahul Gandhi was appointed as the Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha (18th Lok Sabha).

- Importance of dissent in Parliament functioning
  - ① leads to vibrant democracy
  - ② improves quality of debates in house
  - ③ Prevents hasty & ill thought legislations. 'Haste makes Waste'
  - ④ Provides an opportunity for voicing the concerns of marginalised sections
  - ⑤ Proper scrutiny of Bills.

- Role of LoP in Parliament

① LoP is a Statutory Position in

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the house created post Independence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Role of LoP is to provide an alternative perspective to legislation.

(3) turns representative democracy into Participatory democracy.

(4) keeps a check on the tyranny of executive and arbitrariness of legislature.

(5) Provides a safety valve for dissent

(6) Prevents hasty legislations.

(7) safeguards citizen's fundamental rights.

(8) also safeguards interests of marginalised sections.

(9) Prevents autocratic behaviour of majoritarian govt.

(10) Strengthen the work of Parliamentary Committees

∴ LoP occupies a central place in India's Parliamentary System.

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Wheels of Law move rather slowly in India." - ex CJI NV Ramanna

Therefore Technology gives a boost to Judicial speed, acc. to former CJI N.V. Ramanna

1. Integration of Technology enhance :-

↳ (I) Accessibility

① bring court near the litigants.

② last mile delivery of justice delivery.

③ it will enhance DPSP Art.39A 'Justice and legal aid to all'

④ Reduce the Transportation need for aggrieved.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ (II) Capability ✓

(5) Technology like Generative AI can provide live Translation of verdicts into local languages.

(6) AI can create Training program for judges, lawyers, etc.

(7) ↑ awareness about rights with citizens
Eg A.14-18 (R.T. Equality)

(8) will help Lawyers speed up their research.

↳ (III) Efficiency ✓

(9) electronic Transmission of bail.

(10) Digital Library for legal document

(11) Cloud computing to ↑ efficiency

(12) Supercomputers to improve roster creation process.

∴ Govt. has launched e-Courts project, National Judicial Grid, Supace, e-transmiss^n of bail to improve justice delivery in India.

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court (SC) of India derives its powers from Part 5 (Article 124-147) of Indian constitution.

- Upheld India's Asymmetric federalism

① by upholding Constitutionalism in India.

② SC has laid down guidelines for President's rule under A.356 in S.R. Bommai Case

③ SC in Keshavananda Bharti case laid down Basic Structure doctrine to safeguard vital features of federalism.

④ Recent SC judgement (2024) restoring State's Power to Tax

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mining companies operating in its jurisdiction.

(5) curtailed the power of Parliament amend the constitution.

(6) Art. 131 used for solving Centre-State disputes by S.C.

(7) Art. 143 to advise President on important matters like federalism. [Advisory Jurisdiction]

(8) SC can give direction to CBI to investigate an issue, despite revocation of State's general consent. Recent Kolkata rape case.

(9) Art. 142 to give out decrees to do complete justice.

(10) S.C. in Anup Baranwal vs UOI case gave out guidelines for electoral reforms to safeguard India's federalism.

∴ SC has upheld unique Quasi federal structure of India. (K.C. Wheare)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) was estd. by 65th CAA by introducing Art. 338.
↳ Constitutional body.

Effective Role in Safeguarding interests of S.C.

① It monitors and evaluates various welfare schemes running for SC.
② Recommends Policy measures to be taken for uplifting SC.
③ it covers safeguards for SC, Anglo Indians
④ Investigates into violation of Right of SC on complaint submitted.
⑤ has Suo Motu Powers ✓
⑥ submits Annual Report to President

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(7) Does R&D to improve India's legal framework for SC upliftment.

1. Doubtful Effectiveness of NCSC

(1) Despite it, there is rising hate crimes against SCs.

(2) Mob Lynching of dalits eg MP case (2023)

(3) NCSC's reports of 2019-20 have still not been placed in house.

(4) Inadequate SC representation at higher civil services level. eg Joint Secretary.

(5) SC literacy rate is very low
→ 2011 census → 56%.

∴ NCSC role needs to be strengthened to fulfill Gandhiji's vision of 'Sarvodaya through Antyodaya'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Parliamentary committees act as brains, ears, eyes of Parliament."
— T. Reed

Parliamentary committee derive their powers from Rules of house of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

10 Executive Accountability to Legislature through P. committee

① Public Accounts Committee (PAC) looks into the expenditure done by the govt.

② PAC is supported by CAG (A.148)

③ Estimates committee helps in ensuring appropriate allocation to ministries. also looks into extra-vagant expenditure.

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(4) Committee on Public Undertakings help look at the expenditure of PSUs like NTPC.

(5) Ethics Committee acts against the breach of Parliamentary Privileges (Art. 105)

(6) DRSCs help in close scrutiny of Budgetary demand for grants.

(7) Business Advisory Committee organises the series of issues to be discussed in house.

(8) General Purpose Comm.

(9) Joint Parliamentary Comm looks & investigates national matters eg Bofors Scam

- Issues with Parliamentary Comm.
  - (1) ~~DVC~~ Lack of funding
  - (2) Lack of Time
  - (3) Reports submitted are not properly discussed.
  - (4) Advisory only

∴ Parliamentary Committees acts as a Vibrant link b/w govt., opposition, and citizens.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Acc. to OECD, Citizen Charter is a Public document giving details on services, qualities, and timeline.

Eg Sevottam Model
→ Movt. started in UK

Sevottam Model
- Citizen Charter
- Time bound
- Grievance Redressal

Citizen Charter as a Powerful Tool

1. Lists out services provided by govt. deptt.
2. Lists out the Timeline for such services
3. Quality of services is mentioned
4. Mentions the contact of Person responsible (↑ Accountability)
5. has a Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. **Ways to Improve Citizen Charter for Governance & citizen empowerment**

① Translation of citizen charter into local languages.

② Broad based consultations before creating citizen charter.

③ should voice the concerns of Marginalised section like — women, Tribals, etc.

④ Legal enforceability of citizen charter is needed.

⑤ Periodic evaluation of citizen charter for updation.

Best Model — Meghalaya: specific law for citizen charter; Sevottam model

∴ Citizen charter need to be strengthened as they can improve governance & empower citizens.

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Acc. to World Bank, NGOs are not for profit organisations created for social empowerment.

↳ Part of Civil Society organisations

eg. Sulabh Shochalya NGO

Now Corporate Donors aid NGO for India's development

① Corporate fund NGOs for attaining CSR compliance. (under Companies Act 2013)

② improved financial resources of NGOs help them augment their functions.

③ Women empowerment by political education and mobilisation of women.

eg Pari foundation, Alwar.

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(4) Poverty reduction through skill training eg SEWA NGO.

(5) NGOs combat social evils like domestic violence. eg Ujala NGO, Gujarat.

(6) creation of Microfinance institutions run by women. eg Kudumbashree

(7) Policy Research and development, which aids policymaker. eg PRS India

(8) Provide ground realities to administrator eg Pratham NGO ASER report on education

Challenges faced by NGOs

(1) Funding crunch

(2) FCRA amendment, 2020

(3) Poor awareness among beneficiaries

(4) ~~Lack of Technol~~

∴ NGOs aid India's developmental process by acting as 3rd Arm of state.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) act was enacted to safeguard children from sexual predators.

Merits of POCSO act

① NCRB Crime in India report (2023)
Rising crimes against children.
eg Recent Dehradun ISBT rape of 16 year old (2024)

② Provides for Punishment for sexual offences.

③ even has provisions of Capital Punishment

④ Such a law is needed to create deterrence in society.

⑤ it acts as a tool for administrators to punish guilty.

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(Art.51A)

⑥ fulfill Fundamental Duty of safeguarding children & giving them opportunities to develop.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Existing Inadequacies of POCSO

① Very Low Conviction rate

② Rising incidence of child sexual offences (NCRB report)

③ Capital Punishment → leads to killing of victim by perpetrator to erase the evidence. (Experts view)

④ No distinction made b/w Consensual and non-consensual sex

⑤ Weaponisation of POCSO act by parents of girl child against underaged boys.

∴ Acc. to CJI D.Y. Chandrachud, POCSO act needs to be amended to further strengthen the security of future of our nation.

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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China under its 'Belt and Road initiative' has launched the 'String of Pearls' to acquire strategic ports.

- Implication of China's Acquisition of Strategic Ports :-

(I) For int'l Trade :-

① China's ports are near the strategic chokepoints like Strait of Hormuz & Bab-el-Mandub strait.

② These ports are near Sea Lanes of Communication like Suez canal.

③ Such ports can boost international Trade by modernisation.

④ 95% of India's Trade (volume) and 70% by value is Maritime Trade.

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(5) Such ports can also lead to debt trap diplomacy.

(II) Economic Relations

(6) ORF claims that these ports are Tools of Neo-colonialism.

(7) create a Dependency relation b/w nations.

(8) also strengthen bilateral defence relations
eg Chinese spy ship on Hambantota.

(9) strengthen China's Oil Trade from West Asia.

(10) can lead to Strategic Encirclement of India

(11) impact India's economic interests.

∴ Recent docking of Chinese Spy Ships in acquired ports like Hambantota raise an alarm for India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Intellectual Property Organis"

(WIPO) is a Specialised Agency under UN to strengthen and secure Intellectual property regime (IPR) globally.

Main functions of WIPO

1. Monitors national IPR regimes of nations.
2. Provides expert advice to nations on policy making related to IPR.
3. Acts as a watch dog for global innovation.
4. Looks into complaints.
5. Investigates matters related to IPR violation.
6. publishes 'World Innovation Index'
7. Provides capacity building Training

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to nations.

(8) WIPO Implements Paris and Berne Conventions.

Benefits of Recent WIPO Treaty

↳ (I) on Intellectual Property

(1) strengthen India's legal framework i.e. Indian Patents Act, 1970.

(2) secure India's Traditional Knowledge globally.

↳ (II) Genetic Resources

(3) will complement India's PPVFR act.

(4) ensure access sharing and equitable benefits to all.

↳ (III) Traditional Knowledge

(5) will secure Tribal's Traditional Knowledge. Eg Odisha's Turmeric

(6) boost India's Traditional digital Knowledge Library (TKDL)

∴ WIPO's recent Treaty will strengthen India's IPR regime and make India a Knowledge Economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI is the premier Investigation Agency of GOI, and derives its powers from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946

↳ based on the recommend^n of Santanam Committee.

• Role of CBI in combatting Corruption

① CBI investigates corruption cases under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

② CBI investigates matters based on general consent of state govt.

③ or if Supreme / High Court mandates CBI to investigate

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(4) CBI has a special division to deal with corruption.

(5) Uses Modern Technology like AI, Machine Learning, to decipher the money Trail.

(6) coordinates with other Intelligence agencies like ED, ITR deptt., NIA to collate information.

(7) Lokpal and Lokayukta can also mandate CBI to investigate corruption scandals.

(8) Creates a Deterrence among corrupt officials.

(9) Recent ITS officer corruption busted by CBI, Gujarat (2023)

□ Criticism levelled against CBI

(1) Very Low conviction rate
↳ Acc. to PIB → 3-4 %.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Supremen Court criticised CBI by calling it a 'Caged Parrot'

③ Experts claim that it has become a tool for pol'l vendetta.

④ Poor Inter-agency coordination by CBI

⑤ CBI → understaffed

⑥ Lack of optimum funding with CBI

⑦ Despite CBI, Rising corruption

eg India's Poor rank on 'Corruption Perception Index'

∴ 2nd ARC, NCRWC, and CJI Chandrachud have recommended creating an 'autonomous Supra National Investigation agency' for better curbing the menace of corruption

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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 151 of Part 6 provide for the post of Governor which will act as the constitutional head of State govt.

Role of Governor in Indian Polity

① Constitutional head of state

② acting as a link b/w Centre and state govt.

③ ensure that state govt. functions as per constitution.

④ Recommend to President imposition of President Rule (Art. 356)

⑤ Reserve the bill for state legislature for President under Art. 200

⑥ Pardoning Power of Governor under Art. 161

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⑦ Issue ordinance [U/A 213] when houses are not in session.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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[•] Governor → Overstepping their Constitutional Role

① When governor break the set parliamentary conventions.

Eg T.N. Governor not reading the Motion of Thanks.

② Arbitrarily Pocket veto the ~~two~~ bill of state legislature (Art. 200)

③ Reserve the bill for President when not needed (A. 200)

④ Governor using their discretionary powers excessively.

[•] Governors → Fail to act effectively

⑤ Governor's Special Responsibility towards 6th Schedule areas, and still neglecting his/her role.

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(6) Politicisation of Governor's post

(7) Arbitrary recommendation of President rule in opposition run states eg I. Gandhi govt. 1975

(8) Governor deliberately indulging in dereliction of duty.

Way forward

- Sarkaria Commission: (1) Governor from outside state
  (2) Governor should be elected after consulting CM
- Punchhi Comm^n: (3) Governor should not have Pol'l background
  (4) Governor should ~~not~~ be Politically neutral.
- SR Bommai Case: (5) Guidelines for imposition of President rule (A.356)

∴ Governor's office is a constitutional office who should act as a vibrant link for nation's development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India, the largest democracy, shares many similarities and differences with USA, the oldest democracy.

1. Adhere to Democratic Principles

① Both value free and fair democratic process.

② Both democracies value Rule of law (Art. 14)

③ Both safeguard Rights of Minorities (Art. 25-28)

④ Both value Right to Freedom (Art. 19-22)

⑤ Both value Right to Equality (A. 14-18)

⑥ Both are signatory to UDHR, 1948

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Key Differences in electoral Practices

India	USA
① India has Parliamentary form of govt. (Art. 75)	① USA has Presidential form of govt.
② India ~~has~~ does NOT have strict seperation of power ✗	② USA has strict seperation of power ✓
③ Indian Parliament → Lok Sabha (Lower house) → Rajya Sabha (upper house)	③ USA's legislature → Congress (Lower house) → Senate (upper house)
④ Indian election follow FPTP system based on Territorial constituencies.	④ USA's election follow an electorate college system.
⑤ Indian PM is the real executive head	⑤ USA's President is the real executive head.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6) Indian Supreme Court is the apex court with jurisdiction over Centre & State.	(6) USAs federal court has no jurisdiction over states.
(7) ~~Coming T.~~ Holding Together type federalism	(7) Coming Together type federalism.
(8) Indestructible Union of Destructible states (Art 3)	(8) Indestructible Union of Indestructible states

∴ Both India and USA are going for election in 2024. There is much to learn from each other here.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGT was established under NGT act, 2010 as a Statutory Tribunal for speedy environmental justice.

Objective of NGT / ~~& Positive Role~~

① NGTs objective is to provide environmental justice (Art. 21)

② Relieve Burden of judiciary for such cases

③ Provide expertise in such domains as it has experts on panels.

④ follow Principles of Natural Justice

⑤ ~~rather than be~~ NOT bound by CPC, CPC, Indian evidence act (erstwhile)

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(6) Decentralise env'l justice by creating regional benches.

(7) fulfill India's Int'l commitments like under Stockholm Convention on POPs.

(8) In line with global standards as many democratic countries have seperate Tribunals.

▫ +ve Role of NGT

(1) ↑ed Awareness about clean environment

(2) Penalise violators for polluting.

Eg Delhi Yamuna floodplains incident & NGT fine

(3) Enforce Polluters Pay Principle

(4) Enforce Precautionary Principle

(5) ensure Inter generational equity of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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environmental conservation (SDG13)

⑥ Promoted Sustainable development

('Brundtland Commission, 1987')

Issues faced by NGT

① Many env'l laws beyond its jurisdiction
- Forest Rights Act, 2006
- Indian Forest Act
- EPA, 1986

② High Pendency of cases in NGT

③ Far Away Regional benches

④ and only 5 Regional benches

⑤ ↑ing Env'l Pollution and violation of norms.

∴ Creation of NGT is a watershed moment in Constitutionalisation of env'l justice in India. It needs to be further reformed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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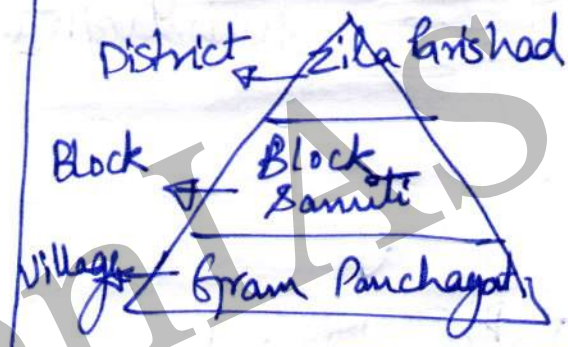
73rd CAA, 1992 introduced Part 9 and gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) in India.

- Role of PRI as Platform for Competitive Politics



PRI structure

↳ (1) have Transformed Representative democracy into Participatory democracy

(2) ensured Grass Roots democracy

(3) fulfilled the Gandhian DPSP Art. 40 → creation of Panchayats.

(4) will lead to decentralisation

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of Planning, and governance in India.

(5) Capacity building of locals for political participation.

(6) Women empowerment.

eg Alwar, all women Panchayat of India

(7) Environmental benefits, as PRI plan and conserve local flora & fauna.

eg 1st carbon neutral Panchayat in J&K

(8) have led to legislative devolution of powers i.e. 11th Schedule with 29 subjects

(9) led to financial devolution of funds at village level.

(10) also administrative devolution

eg - BDO at Block Samiti level
- VDO at Village level

(11) voice the concerns of marginalised sections. (Art. 243D)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues of PRI : NOT emerged as agency of Planning & Service

Acc. to 2nd ARC, PRI face the problem of 3F
- fund
- functionary
- functions.

I fund

1. Lack of Taxation powers with PRI
2. Lack of State finance Commn (Art 243I) Grants

II functionaries

3. Understaffed Eg BDO vacancy
4. Poor capacity of elected officials

III Function

5. only 25% PRI have offices.
6. Lack of legislative devolution

Way forward
- Transparent devolution
- effective implementn of PESA act, 1996

∴ Panchayats can fulfil the Gandhian dream of Gram Swaraj

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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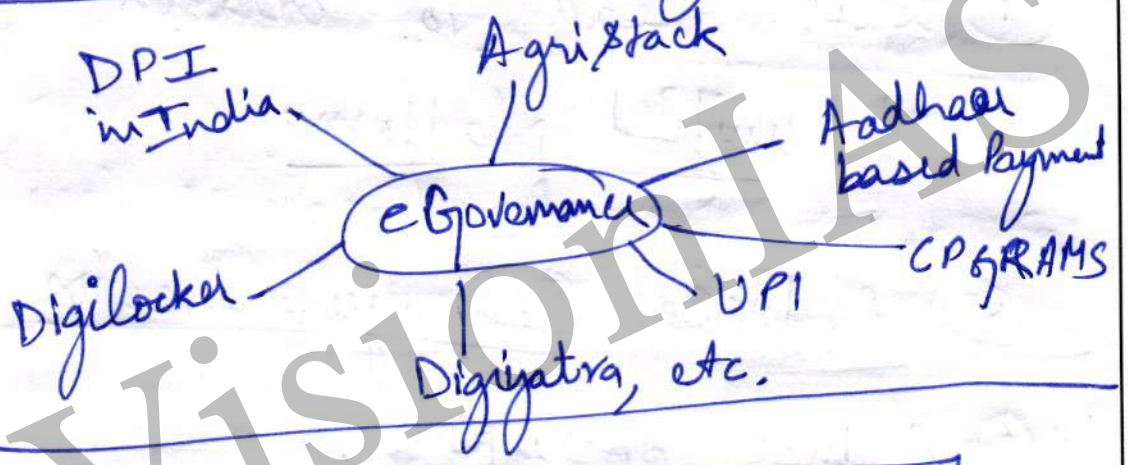
Acc. to WB, e-Governance is the process of making & implementing various schemes using ICT.



Interoperability in e-Governance

① It means seamless transfer of data from one govt platform to another.

② Interoperability also means using similar infra. like data centres.

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Benefits of Interoperability

1. ↑ efficiency
2. Reduces operational cost
3. Last mile delivery of governance
4. will lead to creation of unified platforms
5. Reduce leakages & diversion
6. Reduce corruption.
7. Improve health, education outcomes
8. Strengthen PDS system

Steps Taken

1. Digital Public Infra. for unified e-Governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Agri Stack for digital service delivery to agri.

(3) AePS

(4) UPI payments by NPCI

(5) CPGRAMS for grievance redressal portal

Issues
- (1) Digital Illiteracy
- (2) Digital divide
- (3) Need Upfront Investment
- (4) Rural-Urban divide
- (5) Linguistic barrier

∴ e-Governance can revolutionise service delivery in India.

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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NFHS-5 highlights just 67% contraceptive usage rate, which highlights lack of sexual & reproductive health of women.

Rights based discourse largely bypassed by

(I) societal norms

1. very low acceptability of contraceptives.
2. Poor awareness.
3. Social Taboos.
4. Stigma attached

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(5) Poor Medical Counsel availability.

(6) Inadequate Infra.

(7) Period Poverty ▷ only 36% Indian women have access to pads. (WEF)

↳ (II) Legal norms :

(8) Lack of comprehensive national law

(9) Bureaucratic hurdles like red tapism in service delivery

(10) Political apathy

(11) Lack of Transparency & Accountability mechanisms.

(12) Low Women Participation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1. ↑ Awareness
2. Leverage Civil Society
3. ↑ Public investment in healthcare
   - Goal: 6% of GDP
   - Current: 3% of GDP
4. ↑ Doctor-Population ratio
5. Sexual & Reproductive health is key to acheiving National Population Policy, 2000 Targets

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently (Budget 2024), govt. announced cervical cancer immunisation programme for girls in 9-14 years age.

Immunisation coverage

① Despite Universal Immunis^n Program, 1986, India has NOT been able to acheive 100% immunisation Target

② Very Low in Tribal areas

③ Low in women

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Positives

① India → Polio free

② Measles free

③ eradicated Trachoma

④ eradicated Tetanus

2. Challenges

① Low Investments on healthcare

② Corruption

③ Bureaucratic hurdles

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) NFHS-5

- Stunting = 36%
- Wasting = 19%

(5) High Anaemia = 57%.

∴ Universal Immunisation key to acheive SDG 3: Good Health & Well Being

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently India hosted G20 Summit, 2023 in newly built Pragati Maidan stadium.

India's Presidency: To bring the voice of Global South to Centre Stage

① India's G20 summit's Motto was 'Vasudev Kutumbkam' highlighting connectivity of world.

② New Delhi Declaration launched had special focus on global south.

③ Voice of Global South Summit was hosted by PM Modi before G20 to understand the special concerns.

④ India launched special initiatives for global south.

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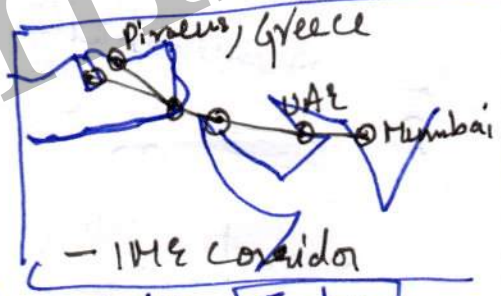
(5) Global South Centre of Excellence was estd. at JNU campus.

(6) African Union was added as a member to G20 under India's leadership

(7) Environmental concerns of Global South like Just and Fair climate finance to deal with climate change was in focus.

(8) India launched IMEC corridor to connect various global south countries with global North.



(9) Focus was on improving Infra financing to global south under
↳ PGII program ↳ Asia Africa Growth corridor.

(10) India also launched National Biofuel Alliance to improve energy security in global south.

(11) Effects of War on global south were highlighted. eg Russia-Ukraine war

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues faced in G20

1. China's Rising influence in Indian ocean region as a counteracting force.
2. Adverse Indo-Canada relations in G20.
3. Absence of key players like Iran.
4. Lack of actionable outcomes.
5. Global south high disaster vulnerability.
6. G-7 as a special exclusive group negate influence of G20.

Acc. to EAM Jai Shankar

∴ G20 summit presented India a special opportunity to put forward concerns of global south, Deeply. Africa and allowed India to emerge as a Vishwa Guru.

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and UAE share a time tested friendship based on the bedrock of mutual respect, and benefit. (Amitabh Mattoo)

fig: India - UAE

India - UAE Relations expansion across domains

I Economic

(1) Rising bilateral trade at around 60 Bn $

(2) Rising Investments from UAE in India

Eg UAE's Plan to invest 100 Bn $ in India in next 10 years.

(3) Growing economic interdependence.

Eg India's oil imports.

II Military

(4) Joint Military exercise. Exercise Desert Storm

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(5) India's defence exports potential to UAE. Eg [Akash] surface to Air missiles.

(6) Joint Military Training.

(VI) Cultural ties

(7) Both have Historical ties

(8) High Tourism from India to UAE.
Eg Dubai

(9) High Indian diaspora in UAE
Eg about [3.5 Mn] diaspora.

(IV) Multilateral

(10) India's support to UAE on platforms like UN.

(11) UAE supports India's UNSC membership bid.

(12) both members of [I2U2].
(West Asian quad).

(V) others

(13) Recent [IMEC corridor]

(14) ISRO as launchpad for UAE.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in Relation

1. Exploitative Kafala system of UAE
2. India's Trade deficit with UAE.
3. Poor integration of transport facilities
4. Poor Intelligence sharing
5. Recent Israel-Palestine conflict.
6. India's strong relation with Iran are irritant for UAE.

Way forward → strengthen defence relation
→ sort out economic rel^n

∴ Acc. to Harsh V. Pant, India-UAE are the emerging players of Indian ocean region and their collaboration is key to security & growth of all in the region (SAGAR doctrine)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

EAL

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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01190247

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhilash

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
25 Aug, 24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food Processing Industry (FPI) in India is a Sunrise sector with CAGR of >10% and massive forward and backward linkages.

Reasons for Rapid Growth of Food Processing Industries (FPI)

1. India's huge Population (130 Cr)
2. Increasing PerCapita Income (2500 $)
3. Rising Middle Class, will have 7 Cr middle class families by 2030.
4. Changing cultural preference towards packaged foods.
5. Western culture diffusion to India.
6. Huge Diversity of Crops & ACR regions

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in India.

(7) Robust Govt. Support through schemes like PM-FME Scheme, etc.

(8) Huge Investment recorded (FDI)

10. FPI → Food safety challenges

(1) Poor Regulatory framework for quality inspection.

(2) Highly Unorganised sector (85%)

(3) Poor Quality Check Protocol & Standards

eg Recent MDH Spice ban by Singapore

(4) Lack of Credit availability as only 15% have access to Instit'l credit.

(5) Poor Awareness.

(6) Dumping of Inferior goods by MNCs eg Maggi ban (2015)

∴ Food Processing Industry must focus on food safety for rapid exports growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Budget 2024 announced ₹ 2 lac Cr. food subsidy to support India's PDS regime.

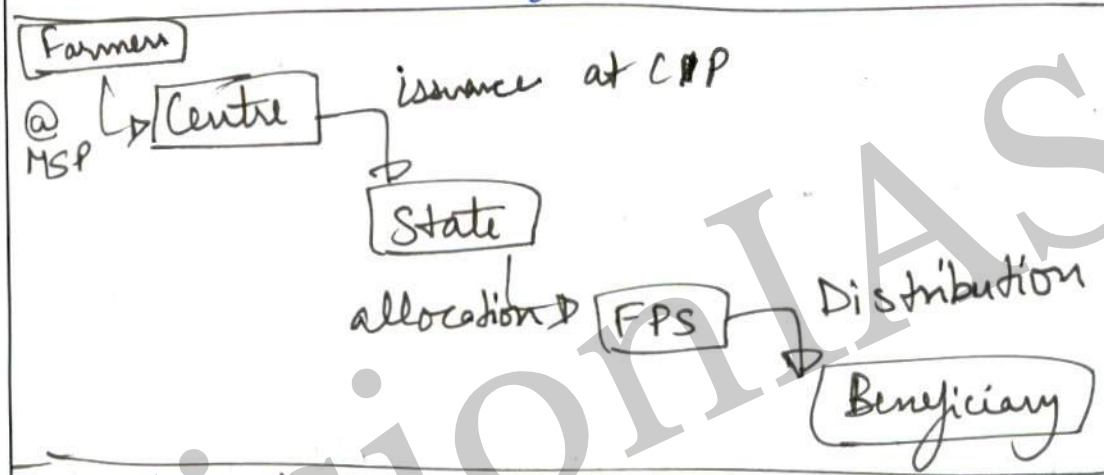

fig: India's PDS system

1. FPS Transformation in PDS regime

① Use of Technology like e-PoS machines for Aadhaar authentication.

② Smart-PDS scheme launched to reform FPS.

③ GPS tracking of Trucks towards

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FPS by satellites.

(4) Automating the FPS by robots, machines. Eg Grain ATM in Gurugram.

(5) Use of SMS updates to beneficiaries for updates about stock.

(6) One Nation One Ration card scheme for Integrating Aadhaar database with BPL card database.

(7) Use of AI to remove ghost beneficiary

(8) Digital Portals to ↑ Transparency at FPS shops.

Way Forward → Shanta Kumar Comm.

(1) Use of DBT to replace with subsidy to save ₹30,000 Cr/year

→ Lahdwa Comm.

(2) Using PRI, Cooperatives to operate FPS

∴ PDS system in India has given 'Right to food' to 82 Cr people & help ensure (SDG 2: Zero Hunger)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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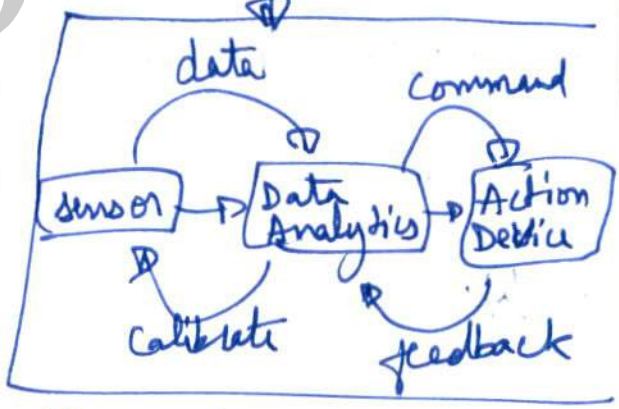
3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Budget 2024 has announced launching of Agri Stack for boosting agri Startups in India.

- Role of Agri Tech Startups in :-
  - (I) enhancing Farm Productivity
    - (1) allowing Precision Farming eg Sensors



    - (2) using Drones to improve fertiliser application. eg Drone didi scheme
    - (3) Using micro irrigation to ↑ water use efficiency eg Drip
    - (4) Providing extension Services eg ↑R&D
    - (5) Providing Soil Testing lab infra.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ (II) Market Access

(6) connecting farmers with ~~Buyers~~ Buyers online eg Ninjacart.

(7) Providing Transportation facility

(8) Providing FinTech solutions for credit. eg Paytm Bank.

(9) Trng awareness

□ Issues faced

(1) Low digital literacy

(2) Rural-Urban digital divide

↳ only 30% people in Rural areas have internet access.

(3) Highly capital Intensive

(4) Poor Awareness among farmers.

(5) 86% farmers are S&M.

∴ Agri Tech startups have the potential to double farmers Income (A. Dalwai Comm.)

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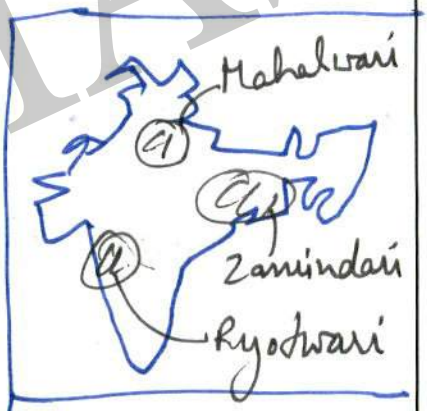
4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Acc. to Eco Survey 2024, govt. has launched DILRMP scheme, SVAMITVA scheme for digitisation of land records.

Land Reforms in India

1. Abolition of land intermediaries
   eg Zamindars
2. Tenancy reforms
   eg Operation Bargadar
3. Land ceiling and Distribution of Surplus land.
4. Promotion of Land Consolidation
   eg Chakbandi system
5. Promotion of Cooperative farming



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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Role of Digitisation of land records for effective land reforms

1. Land digitisation is the latest 6th stage of land reforms.
2. Reduce land disputes.
3. Reduce burden on court for resolving land disputes.
4. ↑ Investments in agri. (15%)
5. Increase Agri. GDP growth rate to 4%
6. Improve India's food security
7. allow crop diversification
8. Proper land records in digital form will reduce the efforts of tampering
9. ↓ corruption for lands.

∴ Land reforms in India are essential for social justice and economic efficiency. eg Operation Bhudan.

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Acc. to UNFPA India's demographic dividend will last till 2055. Thus manufacturing led growth is necessary for leaging its benefits.

Need for Mfg. led growth Model

1. To create Jobs for youth.
2. Census 2011 : 62% of India's pop^n is in 15-60 year age group (workforce)
3. To increase Percapita income from current 2500 $
4. Reduce Poverty levels MPI 2023 → 11%
5. Improve economic growth rate of India (FY23 → 8%)
6. Increase exports from India

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↳ FY23 : 770 Bn $ exports

(7) for emulating China's model of success.

(8) Increasing savings rate in economy.

(9) will help boost FDI and FPI in India. FY22 → 84 Bn $ FDI

(10) will improve fiscal capacity of state

(11) Macro-Economic stability for India.

• Govt. Steps Taken

→ (1) Foreign Trade Policy, 2023
→ (2) Make in India
→ (3) Atma Nirbhar Bharat
→ (4) PLI schemes
→ (5) PM-MITRA scheme
→ (6) ODOP scheme

∴ Acc. to PM Modi India has 3D Democracy, demography, dividend to create Manufacturing led Growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Acc. to IPCC 6th A.R. at 1.5°C global warming, the sea level rise will be 1 m by 2100. This will increase coastal hazards

- Growing Natural & Coastal Hazards

1. Coastal submergence of cities and islands of India. Eg Mumbai.
2. ↑ing Tropical cyclones intensity and frequency. Eg Cyclone Michaung.
3. Sea level Rise led coastal erosion.
4. ↑ Tides
5. ↑ Marine Heatwaves leading to Fish Mortality
6. Tsunamis on coasts

Eg 2004 Tsunami

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. Ways to Strengthen Coastal Resilience

1. Shailesh Nayak Comm. recommended strict implement^n of Coastal Regulation Zone.
2. Disaster Resilient Infra at coasts
3. ↑ Afforestation along coasts.
   eg Mangroves.
4. Geostructures eg Tetrapods, Dykes.
5. ↑ing finance
6. Installing Early Warning Systems (EWS)
   eg Tropical Cyclone EWS
7. create Multipurpose Shelters for marginalised section

∴ Implementing Sendai Framework & NDMA guidelines is necessary for tackling Coastal Hazards.

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Green Credit Programme (GCP) has been launched under EPA, 1986 to incentivise +ve env'l action by different stakeholders.

GCP. for Sustainable Env. in India

① covers various activities like water pollution, afforestation.

② covers various stakeholders like companies, communities, Individuals.

③ Part of India's "Miss" Life

④ Market based voluntary mechanism

⑤ companies can use it for CSR compliance

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6) improve investments in Green Tech.

- Issues & Concerns

(1) Difficulty in generating green credits

(2) Difficult integration with India's Carbon Credit Scheme

(3) Ignores ecosystem services provided by forests.

∴ Green Credit programme can help achieve NDC and SDG 13 : Climate Action.

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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NavIC is the Indian regional navigation system, formed out of a constellation of 7 satellites

i) 3 in Geostationary orbit
ii) 4 in Geosynchronous "

Need for NavIC

① Strategic independence from USA's GPS

② USA declined GPS services in Kargil war, 1999

③ civil Terrestrial navigation system to replace google maps

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(4) can be used for surveillance in Indian ocean region.

(5) Civil Aviation : GAGAN system

(6) for urban planning and management.

(7) 1500 km away from borders

(8) ↑ Internal Security

(9) Navic has been a revolutionary step in India's Indigenous navigation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India ranks 10th on Global Cybercrime Index (2023), highlighting the risk to cyber enabled financial crime.

- Cyber-Crime as a new frontier to Global Money Laundering

① Emergence of dedicated Cyber attack terrorist groups. eg Red Lizard

② Use of sophisticated and rapidly evolving Tech. eg NFT.

③ India's vulnerability to cyberattacks as 88 Cr Internet Users (Acc. to TRAI)

④ Rising UPI frauds eg >1 lac frauds in 2023

⑤ Using Malware as ransomware eg Wannacry.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ Highly oblivious structure of such organised crime network.

⑦ Linkages of organised crime and MNCs for Base Erosion & Profit shifting (BEPS) for money laundering.

▫ How can govt. address this issue?

① Use of AI for cybersecurity

② Increasing funding for CERT-IN.

③ Capacity building of officials.

④ Strengthen existing legal instruments
- PMLA, 2002
- Benami Transaction Act
- Fugitive economic offenders

⑤ Better coordination b/w Agencies → CBI, ED, NIA.

▫ Global Best Model → Singapore Model
1) using PPP model for cybersecurity
2) ↑ Cyber-Labs

∴ Increasing Int'l Collaboration and strengthening FATF is needed to break link b/w cyber crime & money laundering.

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent induction of Rafael, S-400, LCA Tejas, Akash SAM, Pinaka, are initiatives by Army to fulfil the goal of Technology Absorption.

Need for Technology Absorption in Defence

1. Rapidly changing Warfare landscape
   Eg CDS flagged [Grey Zone Warfare].
2. Age of Drones has truly arrived.
   Eg Bayraktar drones
3. To tackle the threat of 2 front War
4. To effectively deal with Internal security threats Eg Terrorism.
5. To secure Indian ocean region (SAGAR doctrine)
6. To emerge as Net Security Providers in the region.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges faced for Tech Absorption

1. Vijay Raghavan Committee highlighted poor performance of DRDO (2024)
2. Lack of Private sector participation in defence manufacturing.
3. Inadequate Budget of Defence → 75 Bn $ (Budget 2024)
4. Huge import dependence for defence
   - SIPRI report: India, world's largest arms importer.
5. Poor R&D expenditure (0.7% of GDP)
6. Industry-Academia poor linkage.

Govt Steps taken

1. Defence Industrial corridor
2. Indus-X
3. Idex platform
4. Strategic Partnership model

∴ Shekatkar Comm. recommends ↑ing defence budget to 2.5% of GDP for Tech. absorption.

11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Acc. to 2nd ARC, 'India's North east region represents a state of stable anarchy.' This has created ~~no~~ issues for Trade & Industries development.

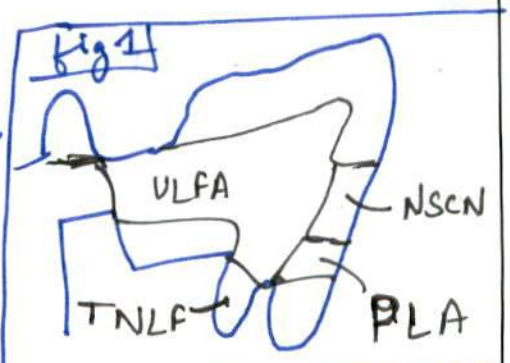
Issues faced in development of Trade & Industries in NER

① Presence of Insurgent groups (fig 1) →
- ULFA, Assam

② Narco Terrorism, due to proximity to Golden Triangle (fig 2) →
- Myanmar, Laos, Thailand

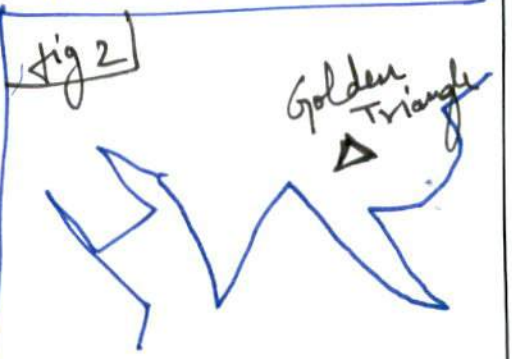
③ Poor Transportation Connectivity

fig 1



India's NER

fig 2



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(4) Frequent Border Incursions by China Eg Doklam standoff (2017)

(5) India's Chicken Neck Corridor issue.

(6) Hotspot of organised crimes like → Human Trafficking
→ Exotic animal Trade.
→ Gun Running.

(7) Difficult Geographical Terrain Eg Himalayas

(8) Ethno-Nationalism among different N-E tribes.

(9) Ethnic conflicts driving away foreign investments. Eg Manipur violence.

(10) Bureaucratic hurdles → Red Tapism
→ Corruption.

(11) Protest by Public against development projects. Eg Upper Siang HEP, Arunachal Pr...

(12) Political Apathy

(13) Historical Neglect

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures Taken to Tackle this issue :-

1. Creation of MoDONER and N-E Zonal council.
2. Recently launched UNNATI scheme (2024) for Industrialisation of NER
3. PM-DeVINE scheme.
4. Infra. development like Bogibeel bridge, Sela Tunnel, etc.
5. SARDP-NE scheme for road development.
6. Silk Samagra scheme
7. NERTP scheme for Textile Industry.
8. Aspirational distt. programme (ADP)
9. Peace accords with Insurgents.
   eg Bodo Peace Accord.

∴ Acc. to Shyam Saran, North east development is crucial as it is India's bridge to S-E Asia & Pillar of Act East Policy.

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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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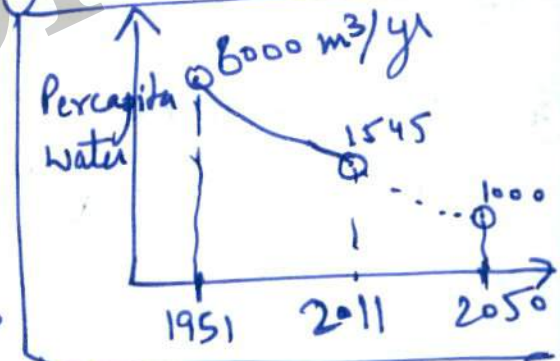
Recently due to climate change induced rainfall deficit and El Nino Bangalore experienced its worst water scarcity. (2024)

In this regard, micro irrigation is one of the solutions.

Era of Climate change and Water scarcity

① India is a water stressed nation with 1545 m³/yr/person water availability.



Source: 2011 census

② IPCC reported 1.2°C warming since pre-Ind'l times (1750s)

③ There are growing instances of floods & droughts

④ ↑ing Heatwaves.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro Irrigation contribute to sustainable Agri. Practices

① Acc. to Ashok Dalwai Comm., Micro irrigation will increase water Use efficiency by 40%.

② Reduced fertiliser demand by atleast 20% due to fertigation.

③ Reduce India's fiscal burden on fertiliser subsidy → ₹1.64 lac Cr (Budget 2024)

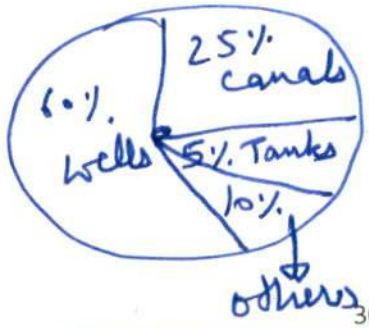
④ will reduce issue of salinisation and alkalinisation due to over irrigation.

⑤ Conserve soil

⑥ Reduce soil erosion due to water erosion.

⑦ Micro Irrigation will diversify India's Irrigation Mix

⑧ Reduce need for canal construction



India irrigation mix

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(9) ↑ Crop Production & Productivity by 90%.

Case Study : Israel, Miracle in Negev desert

- High usage of Micro Irrigation
- High crop production.

Challenges faced by Micro Irrigation in India

(1) Highly capital Intensive
(2) Requires Awareness to use Tech.
(3) 86% farmers are Small & Marginal
(4) Avg. landholding size is 1.08 Ha
(5) Low Awareness
(6) High corruption and leakages
(7) overdependence on Tubewells (60%) and canals (25%)

∴ Govt. has launched Per Drop more Crop under PM-Krishi Sinchai Yojna to promote micro Irrigation.

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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has the 4th largest rail network in the world with 67000 Km track length (Mo Railways)

Strategies needed for ↑ing freight in Railways

① Bibek Debroy committee recommended setting up National Railway Regulator for efficient regulation.

② Scaling up Dedicated Freight Corridors in India eg Eastern DFC.

③ Focus on PPP model in railways

④ Doing away with the practice of Cross-subsidisation.

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(5) Augmenting Track length in India

(6) Acheiving 100% electrification of railway tracks

(7) Replacing metre gauge, narrow gauge with Broad Gauge Tracks

(8) Installing Kavach Train collision avoidance system.

(9) Seperating Passenger and freight tracks.

(10) Implementing Kakodkar Comm. recommendation on railway safety.

IV. Issues faced by Freight Transportation in Railways

(1) Stiff competition from other modes of transportation.

(2) Roadways carry 60% of India's freight traffic.

(3) Low Investments in Railways.

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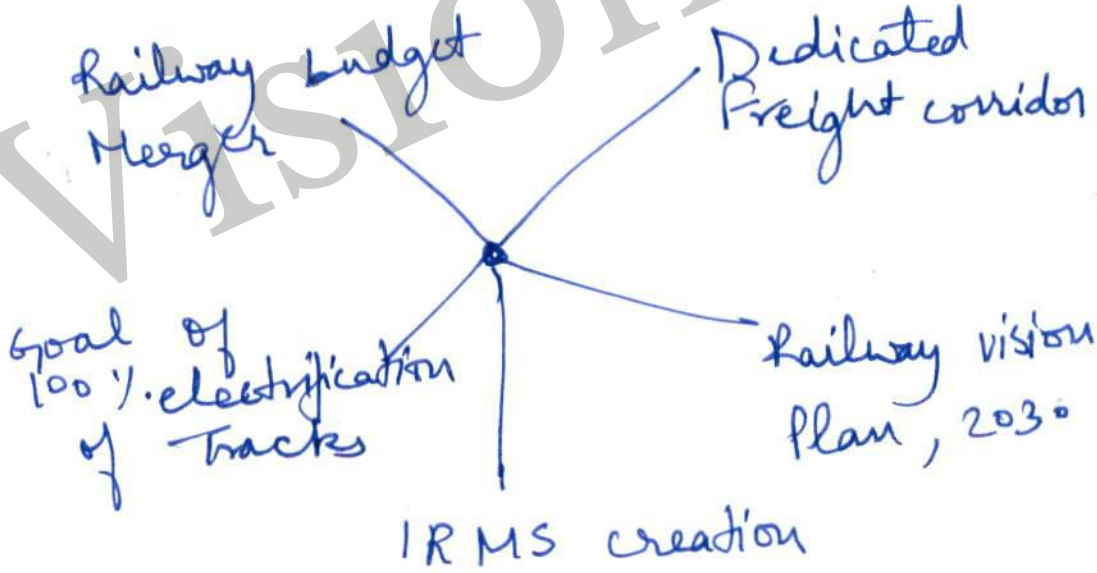
(4) CAG highlighted Low Operating Ratio of just 98%.

(5) Delays and Cost overRuns in Railway project.

(6) Issue of Cross-Subsidisation

(7) Sub-optimal modal mix of railways @ just 30%.

- Govt. steps to solve this



∴ Railways need to implement Bibek Debroy Comm. & Kakodkar Comm. recommendation to rapidly increase freight share.

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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PM Modi at G20 summit and COP-28, UAE highlighted that India is the only G20 country on track to achieve its NDC target under Paris deal.

- Factors for Increase in India's Renewable sector

① Acc. to MoNRE, India has very Renewable energy potential.

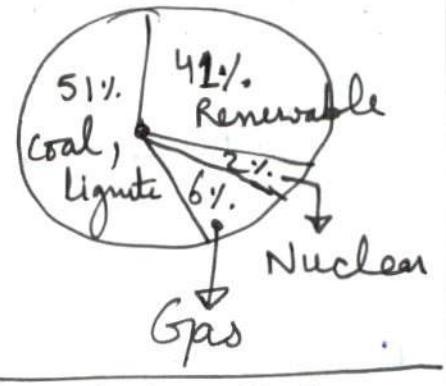

fig. India's energy mix

② Solar energy potential of around 750 GW

③ Wind energy potential of 700 GW at 120 mts height.

④ Tidal energy potential of 10 GW

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(5) Wave energy potential at 40 GW.

(6) OTEC potential at 180 GW

eg Kavaratti OTEC Project, Lakshadweep

(7) GeoThermal potential at 10 GW

(8) BioEnergy potential at 30 GW

eg Indore's BioCNG plant

(9) On top of that conducive govt. policy.

(10) India's civilisational environmentalism ethos. eg Bishnoi Tribes.

- Issues faced by Renewable energy in India

(1) Poor Grid connectivity of renewable energy

(2) Lack of energy storage solutions

(3) Highly Capital Intensive

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Huge land diversion for solar projects.

(5) Biodiversity loss by Power transmission infra. eg Great Indian Bustard.

(6) High Per unit production costs

(7) Stiff competition from Nuclear energy eg Kalpakkam FBR reactor.

• Govt Steps taken for India's Renewable sector

Steps

(1) PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojna

(2) Int'l Solar Alliance

(3) GeoThermal Project at Puga valley

(4) Durgadhwani Creek Tidal Project

(5) PLI scheme for solar

(6) Global Biofuel Alliance

∴ India's Renewable energy push is crucial for acheiving SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 7: Affordable energy, and NDC under Paris deal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently Budget 2024 announced ₹1.64 lac Cr fertiliser subsidy. This has created many environmental concerns.

- Agri 'l Runoff contribution to Pollution

① Acc. to Hanumanta Rao Committee

	N : P : K
ideal use	4 : 2 : 1
Green Revolution area	25 : 5 : 1

② This overuse of fertiliser has created pollution and disorders such as following.

③ High Nitrogen, Phosphorus in fertiliser lead to eutrophication of water bodies.

④ also ~~reduces~~ increases Biological

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Oxygen demand of rivers, ponds.

(5) High fertiliser use also lead to ↑ NOx air pollution.

(6) lead to land degradation and desertification

Eg ISRO → India's area { 30% degraded, 25% Desertified }

(7) leads to soil contamination.

(8) also Groundwater pollution.

Eg Anthropogenic contamination of aquifers.

(9) leads to biodiversity loss Eg earthworms, Termites.

(10) adversely affects biogeochemical cycles. Eg N_2 cycle.

Measures needed to Tackle this

(1) Rationalise fertiliser subsidy (₹1.64 lac Cr)

(2) use of micro irrigation Technology

(3) Crop diversification to pulses, oilseeds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Use of Biofertilisers in soil
eg Rhizobacter.

(5) Use Fertigation Technique

(6) adoption of Nano Tech eg Nano Urea.

(7) Use of Drones for fertiliser application.

(8) strengthening / Reforming PDS and MSP policy

• Govt. Steps Taken

- (1) PM-Pranam scheme
- (2) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna
- (3) Natl Miss" on Natural farming
- (4) organic farming certification — NPOP, PGS
- (5) PM Krishi Sinchai yojna.

∴ Rationalising fertiliser use on field is key to reduce runoff induced pollution for SDG 15: Life on land

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Experts argue that recent disasters in Himalayas like SIKKIM GLOF (2023), Himachal cloudburst (2024), landslides are the result of anthropogenic unsustainable Tourism.

1. Tourism → Disasters in Himalayas

① There has been a tremendous growth of Tourists in Himalayas.

② Such growth has lead to many disasters. Reasons are :-

③ Increasing Urbanisation rates in hilly regions destabilise the slopes.

④ Widescale Deforestation has reduced slope stability.

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(5) Rapid Tourism boom has increased water needs leading to water crisis.

eg. Shimla water crisis (2019)

(6) HEP projects have also led to reservoir induced disasters.

eg Sikkim GLOF (2023)

(7) Roadways development has led to increased vulnerability to disasters.

eg Char Dham Project.

(8) Unsound Tunnelling methods

eg Silkyara Tunnel landslide (2023)

(9) Urban heat island effect on hills cities has led to cloudburst

eg Himachal cloudburst

(10) Adventure Tourism in snowy areas has led Avalanche threats

(11) Global Warming has further led to disasters.

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(12) ↑ed forest fires due to eco tourism
eg Uttarakhand Nainital forest fire.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures needed for Sustainable Tourism in Himalayas

(1) NITI Aayog recommends creating an independent 'Himalayan Tourism Development Authority'

(2) Promoting EIA mandatorily for all hill projects.

(3) Use of Tech for ↑ing slope stability
eg wire netting.

(4) Afforestation drives on himalayan slopes

(5) creating tourism hotspots with disaster resilient infra.

Govt. Steps
- Swadesh Darshan Scheme
- HRIDAY Scheme
- Adopt a Heritage Scheme

∴ Sustainable Tourism in Himalayas is key to acheiving PM Modi's goal of 1 Tr$ Tourism economy by 2047.

17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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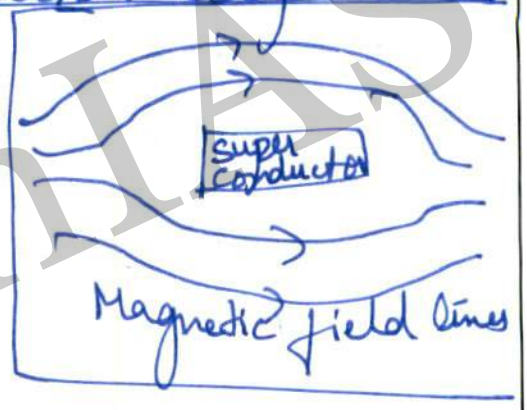
Superconductors are metals in special state which pose NO electrical resistance to current.

↳ due to Meissner effect

↳ based on ~~R~~ electron cooper Pair

Application in S&T fields



① Maglev Trains Technology use superconductors to create world's fastest trains.

eg Japan's Maglev.

② Hyperloop Transportation uses Superconductor technology for acheiving >1000 km/hr speed

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ MRI Tech. in healthcare is based upon superconductor technology. It is used to accurately diagnose & create 3D maps of body.

④ Quantum Computing : Superconductors are used in quantum computers for ensuring no loss of power and peak efficiency.

⑤ Space : Superconductor can be used in launch vehicles for ↑ing payload capacity.

⑥ BioTech. use : Superconductors used in powerful electronic microscope.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges to SuperConductors Tech in India

1. Lack of dedicated mission
2. Poor R&D expenditure (0.7% of GDP)
3. Inadequate funding.
4. Poor Industry - Academia linkage
5. Low STEM workforce
6. Deficit of skilled workforce
7. DRDO's poor performance

∴ Superconductors can be used to revolutionise Sci & Tech and improve human's quality of life

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Acc. to DPIIT, India became the 3rd Patents issuer in the world (2023) after USA and China.

Indian Laws on Types of IPR

① Patents are governed by Indian Patent Act, 1970 and protect the idea and process of a product.
→ granted for 20 years

② Copyrights are governed by Indian Copyrights Act.
→ copyrights are granted for 60 years

③ GI Tags are governed by Geographical Indication of Goods Act

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↳ granted for 10 years for a good from a specific area.

(4) Industrial designs are protected by Ind'l designs Act.

(5) Trademarks are also safeguarded by Trademark Act.

(6) Trade secrets are NOT covered by any act in India.

Challenges for Commercialisation of IPR in India.

↳ (I) Enforcement

(1) Poor IPR protection in India

(2) Bio Piracy by MNCs

(3) Issue of Evergreening of Patents by Pharma companies.

↳ (II) Regulatory

(4) Regulatory Cholestoral by DPIIT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Corruption and Red Tapism

(6) Lack of single window clearance

(7) complex and Time consuming

→ (III) Administrative

(8) Multiplicity of laws

(9) DPIIT → unsound administration

(10) Lack of coordination b/w agencies

(11) funding crunch

Way forward → (1) Need for a Comprehensive law

→ (2) ↑ Pvt. sector participation

→ (3) ↑ing awareness about IPR.

∴ IPR creation is essential for India to become a Knowledge economy.

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently Parliament passed Inter services Reorganisation act (2023) for creating Integrated Theatre commands

↳ The idea is supported by Kargil comm., Shekatkar Comm.

What is Integrated Theatre Commands

① It involves creation of single Territorial unit of armed forces.

② under one commander

③ responsible for safeguarding a specific region.

④ Eg A&N Triforce Theatre command

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in Implementing Theatre Commands :-

1. Infra. deficit with armed forces to achieve this.
2. Poor / Inadequate defence budget
   ↳ Budget 2024 : 75 Bn $
3. Ego Tussle b/w Chiefs of Army, Navy, and Airforce.
4. Falling squadron strength of Indian Airforce eg only 31 squadrons left against 42 sanctioned.
5. Lack of experience in creating such commands.
6. There is also issue of joint Training of forces.
7. Leadership challenge → who will lead the theatre.
8. CDS is ineffective role in facilitating its creation.

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Theatrisation Benefits :-

(I) Greater integration

1. Kargil War (1999) : such integrated attack was missing.
2. will help tackle the threat of 2 Front War.
3. tackle Rising China in Indian ocean region.

(II) Rationalisation of Manpower & Resources

4. Joint Training programs will reduce redundancy. Eg Joint Apache Helicopter Training
5. ↑ efficiency of armed forces.
6. Reduce the need for more personnels
7. Safeguard India's borders.
8. More output from defence budget.

6. Former CDS Bipin Rawat called Theatrisation of Armed forces as a revolutionary move in India's defence history.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Budget 2023 launched.

Vibrant Villages Programme to create strategic border villages for economic benefits and Border security.

Border Villages as first villages

(I) Geographically :-

① India has many border villages along its 15000 Km land border

② These are First Line of defence against external aggression.

③ These are in geographically remote locations eg Himalayas.

④ also have difficult geographical Terrain

↳ (II) also in facilities

(5) such border villages lack basic connectivity.

(6) Lack of basic amenities like 24x7 electricity.

(7) Poor housing infra.

(8) Inadequate financial support from govt.

- Border Villages as key for enhancing Border Security:

(1) They can act as first line of defence.

(2) give Indian armed forces a strategic advantage eg Tawang, Arunachal

(3) act as force multiplier for armed forces equipments.

(4) High Tourism potential.

(5) Increased Population in border

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- Villages strengthen India's claim for Territorial sovereignity under Int'l law.

⑥ can be a source of revenue

⑦ Political imperative of social welfare of border citizens

- Govt. Steps Taken for Border villages

① Vibrant Villages Programme along the entire Indo-China border.

② Border Area Development programme (BADP)

③ UDAN scheme

④ Infra. development eg Sela Tunnel to Tawang region.

⑤ ↑ed Border security

⑥ BOLD-QIT Project

⑦ CIBMS project

∴ Border villages will play a crucial role in safeguarding India's 15000 km land border.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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